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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE, THIS PICTURE SHOWS IT



The above picture, a portion of the immense crowd assembled in front of Jordan's, serves to give one a fair idea of how successful a sale of this nature can be if properly conducted and advertised. From early morning the crowd began to gather, prepared to take advantage of the real bargains inside. It is an axiom that if you have the goods and let people know about it, your business is bound to succeed.



Wong Huen, an assistant loader on Gray No. 72 of the Wing Hing Dray Company, while loading rice at the Oahu Rice Mill on Beretania street this forenoon had the ankle of his right leg broken by a sack of rice that came down the chute unexpectedly while his back was turned. He was taken to the Chinese hospital for treatment.

When a man forgets to ask his wife if she needs any money it is a sign that the honeymoon has slumped the slump.

Certainly women have been known to stop talking for the purpose of thinking.

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Nothing in the home-furnishings emphasizes one's good taste and judgment as does the CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC and POTTERY that is displayed.

The factories of the world put our markets with thousands of articles that come under the general characterization of bric-a-brac and art pottery. Some are meritorious, others not—many of splendid values.

We are specialists in this business. It has our whole attention. We are experts. That's why you find the choicest things at Diamond's. You do not risk your reputation for good taste here no matter what you select.

MAUI PLANS CARRIED OUT AS ARRANGED

(Continued from page one)

or met many citizens, upon whom he made a good impression. Governor Pinkham in his travels over Maui met many old-time friends whom he had met ten years ago while on Maui. Years ago he had visited the Kula section of East Maui, and he was at that time impressed with the necessity for an adequate water supply. The trip was a glorious one and Governor Pinkham has shown the people of Maui that he knows their wants and that he will do all he can to help them out.

The governor's party took the Mauna Kea at Lahaina at half-past one this morning and arrived in Honolulu shortly after seven o'clock.

The address delivered by Governor Pinkham at Wailuku follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Citizens of Maui: You are gathered here to indicate as far as the sentiment can be ascertained your disposition to assist each other. Possibly there never was a time in the history of the territory when interests of great importance or smaller importance desired assistance and help and advice and action any more than at the present time.

As governor of this territory and a man who is not wedded to any interests or factions or citizens in the material industries of the country I probably have brought to me more of the difficulties that are now existing in this territory than any other individual in it.

Many of the very important matters can not be settled at the present time, but action and advice must wait until a more opportune time.

Some of the greater enterprises on Maui are provided with all those utilities that the more humble citizens now ask that they be supplied with. Their necessities must be supplied from public funds because they are unable to join in a business organization that can command loans from the market that is open to large and powerful business organizations.

Some of you, perhaps, have not deeply studied the subject and will think that it is error to supply public funds for those needs, but it will be my object now to endeavor to prove to you the contrary.

The territory of Hawaii is a large borrower. When I was in Washington, the question of floating the million-and-a-half-dollar loan that had been author-

ized by the legislature, or the balance of the loan authorized by the legislature, came up for consideration. The money markets of America, in fact, the money markets of the world at that time were practically closed to borrowers. The special privileges that attach to Hawaiian bonds were practically done away with by the Currency Act; hence, there was not the inclination to take the bonds on account of the privileges such as had existed before.

At that time, the city of San Francisco was in the market for about \$3,000,000. The clerk of the city government of San Francisco, an acquaintance and friend of mine, endeavored to place that loan in New York, Philadelphia and Boston unsuccessfully although the inducement was a greater rate of interest than that authorized for our own Hawaiian loan.

Hence, it was fruitless to make any endeavor to secure money at that time. The basis of our bond issue at that time was on a taxable valuation in this territory of \$177,000,000. It was very evident that the returns this year would be much less than \$177,000,000; hence, it seemed to me to be dishonest to go into the market with the valuation of \$177,000,000, and I was of the opinion that we should wait until we found out what the valuation was. On the face of the returns for property, the valuation was \$137,000,000, or a shrinkage of \$40,000,000. It was evident last Tuesday as near as we could ascertain from the returns that the assessable valuation would be about \$152,000,000 or \$153,000,000. Hence, we can now go into the market like honest men. If we had presented our valuation at \$177,000,000 and then directly it turned out to be \$153,000,000, the money investors would say that we were liars to the extent of \$25,000,000.

One hundred and fifty-two million dollars under the law allows us to borrow about ten and a half million dollars; and when we have issued the million and a half bonds that are authorized, we will have already reached within about two million two hundred thousand dollars of our ultimate legal limit, and there is so much to do in this territory that that sum really does not begin to cover what is needed.

Ten years ago I made an investigation of this island and of all the four producing islands of this territory. At that time I went all through the Kula homesteads. There was a lack of water. There was a lack of water for men and women to drink. There was a lack of water for animals to drink. And if mankind and other animals can not have water enough to drink, what is the use of existence in the Kula homesteads?

I am told that the losses on the mountainside of the ranches and among the individual owners from drought has exceeded five thousand head of stock within the last ten years. You can estimate the value better than I can. I am not a stock man but the estimate has been given that the losses exceeded \$150,000. Hence, it is an economic move if, by the expenditure of \$50,000 or less you can insure this district from loss of further stock—can insure the district from men and women crowding and trying to secure water enough to quench their own thirst; a condition which I understand has existed among the Kula homesteaders.

I will go no further in describing the conditions in Kula. The map here will speak for itself.

I do want to say a few words to those who dwell in the valleys here, and who have possibly lacked very little of the maximum water they desire or require. I can see, however, anyone who has been so provided, whether from public or private funds, with this complete supply of water should for one instant excite any discouragement or any influence against the water supply for the homesteaders on the Kula lands and other lands that are reached by this pipe line which lacks only a reservoir to make it efficient in seasons of drought.

There is provision for a few bridges to replace those near Hanalei that are in a dangerous condition. Your lawyers can tell you better than I whether the county would be liable for damages if anybody went through those bridges, if the county by its carelessness caused the accidents. Possibly it is cheap insurance to provide money to make substantial and lasting bridges in the places that have been selected.

It is impossible at the present time to build and finish the roads. You can not do everything at once, but you can, step by step, provide means for transportation in that part of the island.

There is a provision for \$13,500 to improve the water works of Wailuku and Kahului. It is not a great deal of money. It is something for which you can easily provide repayment.

I have been in the valley this afternoon. There is a peculiar condition there. I am not going to tell you what it is because I would rather that somebody to whom that duty is assigned should investigate and tell you. I believe the law that covers that condition is Act 103. The governor will direct the board of health to make inquiry and enforce Act 103. If the Act is unjust, you can get the legislature

to repeal it. If I felt that this would be a burden on the county, I would not perhaps be so severe. But the way to test the law is to enforce it. I think there should be no chances taken with the water supply of these two towns. The supply is needed now. Kahului cannot stand a fire—cannot protect itself. And I think as you could supply a sinking fund or money for redemption of that portion of the bonds, you had better take the chances on repaying the bonds from the benefits you receive than to take the chances of destruction in Kahului.

I have never been over to Kahului; but, if I am correctly informed, that is a valley that supplies a large amount of taro for this locality. The sum required is small—only \$500—and I understand that there is only a mile of road to be completed there. It would not take more than the cost of a first class automobile to complete that road, so I don't need to discuss it. Let them have the money.

I went down to Kihui this afternoon to see what the homesteaders needed down there. I did not travel the beach and I don't need to. I have traveled other beaches and I know that a man to drag wood out on the sands of that beach is up against a hard proposition.

I know that if from the Kula lands and other lands in that vicinity the people desire to go to Kihui landing and take the steamer for Honolulu that their request for a road is a reasonable one and the expenditure at this time will not be large.

The fact that this is the first attempt in the territory to issue local bonds should not cause your disapproval of the idea because sooner or later you have got to come to it. I doubt whether the territory is going to borrow money to extend the water works and sewer system of Honolulu. This is not the way it is done in cities and other political subdivisions of the United States. It has been done here because certain privileges went to owners of the bonds. They were used as the basis of currency—basis of deposit. That has been done away with.

I am also inclined to think that in doing this, it would bring about a greater feeling of responsibility in the citizens of each county of Hawaii.

Between any possible abuse of this power to float bonds will stand the veto power of the governor, the disapproval of the secretary of interior and the refusal of the president of the United States, to permit the securing of the loan. Hence I think we need not worry over the possibility of abuse of the power to borrow money by the county.

I think it is advisable that the people of Maui, if they do not now know, to take an account of stock of this island.

The agricultural lands of Maui are pretty well disposed of. There is under lease 795 31-100 acres of cane land, and rice and taro totaling 325 acres. There are other agricultural lands—879 25-100 acres, leased.

The unleased area of agricultural lands for cane is 1900 13-100 acres, and the total arable land of this island that still belongs to the territory is 4739 69-100 acres. There are homesteads that have already been surveyed that are partly agricultural lands amounting to 2086 98-100 acres. I do not know why they have not been taken up. There may be some disadvantages. They may not at present be in an available position. Hence I can make no further statement than to give the area.

Now, citizens of Maui, you have got to conserve what you have. That is plain. The government wants the lands conserved. They want people to have homesteads but they want to have them make good use of them because it is very painful that the government has very little more that it can dispose of citizens of Maui.

I want to say a little about our homesteads. I desire to say that there should be no feeling between the people and the larger interests. The larger interests should be considerate of the people and the people should have a just conception of the larger interests.

Sugar and pineapples are 98 per cent of everything that we produce and send abroad. Now, don't quarrel with that 98 per cent because, if you do, you upset your whole economic condition. Try and strike at a just balance. That is what you ought to do, what you must try to do and what you ought to have in your mind and heart to do. It is painful to contemplate the fact that our latest enterprise (pineapples) seems to be in a precarious condition. We hope that it is only temporary but it affects a large number of people who are calculated to be good and substantial citizens of Maui and other portions of our islands, Oahu and Kauai particularly.

Whatever is necessary to improve the varieties of cane, the cultivation of cane and the milling of cane may be well trusted to those men who are most interested. The planters, through their experiment station, have expended in the last five years \$563,000 with this object in view.

Coffee, rice and fibres constitute another one per cent that we export. I think it will be generally conceded that they have reached almost their perfection in an agricultural way.

That leaves us one per cent to be accounted for and to be improved. And on that the United States experiment station has had in the last five years \$192,000 to spend and the United States by a recent act of Congress has increased their contribution \$18,000 a year. The College of Hawaii, which is based upon the desire of the United States government to encourage agriculture, has, with the help of this territory, \$70,000 a year to spend on that one per cent wherein we lack variety and quantity. You have the Kamehameha school with its great financial resources presumed to be interested in the furtherance of that one per cent. You have Lahalauna, which has quite a sum to spend also, presumed to be instructing in the line of that one per cent of agriculture, and in addition there is the Hilo Boys' school. So, from thispin my subject to this length.

OSAKA, THE CITY OF JAPAN THAT IS DIFFERENT

(Continued from page one)

pression the visitor gets from these things is partly offset by the fact that in some of the departments the laboring day is 12 hours in length, and the haggard faces and bent forms of hundreds of girls in their early teens or under emphasize the unhealthy conditions and unnatural strain that this modern industry has imposed upon them.

The colossal Osaka castle in the northeast quarter of the city was seen with much interest. Its great stone walls and deep moats are picturesque in the extreme. Even here modern Japan has come in, for the castle is the headquarters for the Fourth Army Division, and smart, well-drilled soldiers in 20th century uniform are everywhere.

The last stop was made at Luna Park, a combination amusement resort and zoological garden.

The Hawaii party was given a dinner at 7 o'clock in the Meigetsu Ro, or "Clear Moon Tea House," by Mr. H. Hamano, a prominent merchant of Osaka and proprietor of the Hamano company of Honolulu. Mr. Hamano unfortunately was unable to attend, being ill in the hospital. Mr. Akai, one of his associates, acted in his behalf. The dinner was given in the best Japanese style, the guests sitting on the immaculate mats in a large, prettily decorated room of the tea-house, with one side opening upon a quaint and beautiful Japanese garden where fountains played musically and azaleas made a riot of color. After dinner the Hawaii party was taken to see a performance of the Asakusa Odori, or Gelsa girl dance. And here it was proved that Osaka can produce art and beauty as well as cotton cloth and brick. The Osaka dance is prettier and the staging better than the more famous cherry dance of Kyoto. It will be described more in detail in a later article.

After the dance the Hawaii party emerged from the theater into a city quite different from the rather dull and smoky manufacturing district we had seen by daylight. As night comes on Osaka emerges a butterfly from the grub of day. We rode through miles of brightly lighted streets, vivid with flashing color and jammed with picturesque crowds. Osaka is traversed by many canals—a regular Venice of the Orient, and the watercourses, the streets, the buildings all shone with thousands of gay lanterns and resounded with a merry tumult. It made a picture not soon to be forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy did not attend the dinner or dance afterward. They were visited at the hotel by two Japanese who formerly lived in Hilo. Miss Masayo Arakawa and her brother, The brother is now in business here and the sister is here on a two years' visit during which she will perfect herself in her Japanese.

We left at 10 o'clock Monday morning for Kobe.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Claude Freeman Redembaugh, Honolulu, T. H. 24
Jennie Caraballo, Honolulu, T. H. 18
Theodore Atherton Cooke, Honolulu, 22
Muriel Elizabeth Howatt, Honolulu, 22

AD CLUB DANCE PROGRAM.

"For all Hawaii" is the slogan of the Ad club, so the ladies' night program for Friday evening, May 29, is to be a "For-all-Hawaii" dance at the armory. Everybody is expected to come, everybody, just so as to get acquainted and dance with music every minute by Capt. Berger's combined band and orchestra of 37 pieces. The committee is A. F. Clark, chairman; publicity, C. R. Frazier and J. D. Levenson; refreshments, J. Grebe and W. Ellerbrock; music, Capt. Berger and Ernest Kaai; demonstrations of fancy dancing, William Thompson and J. F. Child.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

C. S. DESKY: There is a building being on McInerney tract, there being eleven houses in course of construction. This is pretty good, considering the times.

D. LOGAN: The town where I learned the printing business, New Glasgow, N. S., once owning probably the muddest streets in Christendom, has adopted bitulithic pavement, for which it is paying \$3.23 a square yard, which is more than Gilman is charging for bitulithic in Honolulu. The town is now the seat of immense steel works and a car-building plant.

money expended, we ought to show some positive results.

A few more words and I am through. I want to say this to the homesteaders: Don't put all your eggs in one basket, because if you drop the basket you will lose your eggs. Try to produce as nearly as you can that which will sustain you, which will enable you to procure your food, to supply and maintain your live stock, and your fowls, and then take your chances on things that must be sold for cash and you will be much safer than you will be if you attempt to live on something that must produce all the cash before you can sustain yourself and provide the absolute necessities of food and life.

I thank you for the attention you have given, and I apologize for the length of time I have taken, but I did not think that it was possible for me to Hilo Boys' school. So, from thispin my subject to this length.



Gotham Shirts, in all the season's best designs, represent the finest value possible for \$1.50 each.

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The CLARION

Where U bot the Bevat Hat for \$5

ERROR IN MINUTES MEANS MORE WORK FOR SECY. THAYER

Territorial Secretary Thayer is busy on the task of selecting election inspectors for the various districts in the different counties. Those of Maui are being rushed in order to be ready for the plebiscite that is, on June 27, going to decide the fate of the county bond issue matter.

Maui names are being taken up first and as soon as the men selected are notified and have accepted the positions, the lists will be made public. There being no less than five parties in the field, and as the law says that as far as is reasonable, all parties should be represented, Secretary Thayer is finding the proposition a hard one.

A peculiar state of affairs has developed regarding the boards of registration of the counties. It has been discovered by Mr. Thayer that the members of the boards were appointed during a recess of the legislature by Governor Frear in 1911. The legislature later on took up all recess appointments and the minutes show that "all recess appointments up to the boards of registration" were confirmed. The opinion of the territorial secretary is that the minutes were meant to read "up to and including the boards of registration," but unfortunately, the minutes must stand as approved.

The proposition means that new boards of registration must be appointed and so Mr. Thayer is getting busy on the work. Hawaii has six members on its board, the other islands three each.

Japanese Subsidies

From statements published in the Japan Chronicle it appears that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the second most important steamship company of Japan, at its recent meeting decided to increase its capital by \$250,000 yen (\$4,108,500), so that it will stand at 24,750,000 yen (\$1,325,500).

It is added that, in introducing the proposal, Mr. Nakabashi, president of the company, stated that the directors were convinced of the necessity of increasing the capital in order to improve the China, India, and South Sea services and to improve the equipment of the coasting service. For the present not more than a quarter would be called on the new shares, and recourse would be had to a debenture issue for the rest of the money required. Should financial conditions not allow of an issue of debentures, the money would be drawn out of the reserves pending an improvement of the money market. In the course of the year the government would borrow foreign money to the amount of 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 yen (\$3,860,000 or \$3,840,000), which would further relieve the money market, and then the payment of the first installment, 12.50 yen (\$4.23) for each share, would be called.

Referring to the question of subsidies, the president remarked that the amount of the subsidy granted to the

DAILY REMINDERS

Round the island in auto \$5.00. Lewis Stables. Phone 3141—advertisement.

Rockwood silk hosiery stands all tests. McInerney Shoe Store, Fort above King.

In dressings for the neck the Clarion has all that is up to the minute. Collars and ties. Ties from the washable to the expensive silk and velvet. Ask to see the Clarion's assortment.

Special for this week only, Red Alaska Salmon (Excursion Brand), two lbs for 25c, or \$1.40 per dozen; regular price 15c. Every tin guaranteed. H. May & Co., Ltd.; phone 1271.—advertisement.

Ladies are urged to take advantage of the facilities afforded them at the Ladies' Writing Room of the Bank of Hawaii. Use this room whenever you are in town. In effect, it becomes a ladies' business office.

During hard times one needs to economize, and there's no better economy than buying culinary supplies at low prices. That's where Henry May & Co., Ltd., can help you—as witness their reduced prices for tomorrow, on four certain articles. Their ad is in another column. It'll pay you to read it.

American service, which now amounts to about 1,200,000 yen (\$597,600) a year, would be reduced about 1,000,000 yen (\$498,000), as the age of the steamers on the service would exceed five years. According to the new shipping subsidy bill now in the Japanese Diet, the amount of the subsidy receivable by the company will be reduced to about 750,000 yen (\$373,500), which would represent a decrease of not more than about 10 per cent, against the total revenue of 3,000,000 yen (\$1,494,000) on the service, and one-sixth against the total expenditure. This being so, the reduction of the subsidy would not greatly affect the company's business. He did not believe that the increase of capital would reduce the rate of dividend now being paid, because the services would be improved by the increased capital. The company is holding a reserve of 2,000,000 yen (\$996,000) for equalization of dividend, in addition to 880,000 yen (\$438,240) surplus carried forward, so that the shareholders may rest assured that the financial position of the company is quite sound.

MAYOR IS ARRESTED FOR SELLING OPIUM

(By Latest Mail)

BAKER, Ore.—As a result of investigations by federal officers, H. H. Mack, druggist and mayor of Huntington, was arrested on a charge of selling opium to Chinese. He resigned and pleaded guilty.

If a woman would cut out the milliner's expensive creations and pin a \$10 bill in her hair she would attract more attention.

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